The Pyongyang Times

No. 55 (752) Weekly Saturday, December 16, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the Party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta, after meeting them

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Guests

Party and Government Delegation of Republic of Malta

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on December 4 the Party and Government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Joe Brincat, Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party.

Also present there were Vice-Premiers Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Kim Chung Il.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the Republic of Malta, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

RSR Government Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on December 6 the Government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Paul Niculescu-Mizil, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the Romanian Government.

Vice-Premiers Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae were on hand.

Also present there was Paul Marinescu, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for it and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Bokassa the First**, Emperor of the Central African Empire, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Empire.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Bhumibol Adulyadej**, King of the Kingdom of Thailand, on the national day of the Kingdom of Thailand.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the independence of Finland.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency Brigadier General **Moussa Traore**, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali, in connection with the convocation of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea in Tokyo.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from His Excellency **El Hadj Omar Bongo**, President of the Republic of Gabon, in connection with the holding of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **L. I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

FOR FRESH REVOLUTIONARY UPSURGE IN FULFILLING SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Held to Support and Carry Through Decision of 17th Plenary Meeting of 5th Party Central Committee

On December 10 a Pyongyang mass meeting was held in Kim Il Sung Square to support and carry through the decision of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting began with the playing in chorus of "Song of General Kim Il Sung".

It was attended by more than 100,000 working people in the capital. So Yun Sok made a report and many people made speeches.

The reporter and speakers pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the direction and ways and means for accelerating the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and successfully fulfilling the 1979 national economy plan at the 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee and stressed that his teaching given at the recent Plenary Meeting was a militant banner inspiring the entire people to win new victories and perform new feats.

They fully and warmly supported the decision of the Plenary Meeting, emphasizing that the recent Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee was a historic meeting which marked a fresh revolutionary turn in the struggle of our Party and our people for the preschedule fulfilment of the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan.

Saying that Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, should lead the whole country in the struggle to thoroughly implement the decision of the recent Plenary Meeting, they noted: For the creditable implementation of the great leader's teaching, we should bring about a fresh upsurge and innovation in socialist economic construction in the same fighting spirit and stamina with which we effected the great upswing of Chollima, upholding the decision of the December, 1956, Plenary Meeting.

They said: We are confronted with huge tasks—to more fully meet the demands for fuel and raw materials by giving definite precedence to the coal industry and other extractive industries, to completely normalize production in all domains, to markedly increase the production of consumer goods by putting the light industry factories into full operation and to satisfy the demand of the national economy for transport by making uninterrupted innovations on the transport front. For the fulfilment of these tasks, they stated, energetic efforts should be made in the fields of coal, power, machine-building, light industries and transport services.

Besides, the meeting pointed to the tasks facing agriculture, construction, trade, education and public health and referred to the ways and tasks of struggle needed for the successful fulfilment of next year's plan and for the preschedule attainment of the high goals of the new perspective plan. It noted that for this the working people in the city, upholding the decision of the Plenary Meeting, should thoroughly implement the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and more vigorously promote the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

The meeting closed with the playing in chorus of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader".

Similar mass meetings were held in Chongjin, Wonsan and various other places.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to DRM President

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a gift to Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

According to a report, So Jin Yong, Ambassador of our country to Madagascar, on December 4 conveyed the film "Visit of Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to Our Country," the gift of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Malagasy President, to the Chief of Protocol of the Presidential Office.

On December 5 the Malagasy President arranged a show of the film, the gift of the great leader.

President Didier Ratsiraka and personages concerned were present at the film show. Our Ambassador was invited there.

After seeing the film, President Didier Ratsiraka expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for having sent the excellent film as a gift and asked the Ambassador to convey his heartfelt thanks to the great leader.

Our Greatest Honour and Happiness Is to Attend General KIM IL SUNG

South Korean People's Reverence

South Korean people express their ardent reverence for the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A woman surnamed Li residing in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, recently told village women who were lamenting over soaring prices:

"Here in south Korea we are crying over the jumping prices. But the people in the north do not know what a price hike means, under the leadership of General Kim Il Sung. Because he shapes good policies."

A woman Chae chimed in:

"General Kim Il Sung shapes so good policies that people do not worry about prices. He is the greatest man in the world.

"It is my dearest wish to live under his care without any worry about prices."

A woman Kim said:

"I learned today that there is a land where people do not worry about prices.

"How nice it would be, if we also could live in that land under the care of General Kim Il Sung."

A woman Li said:

"If we are to live under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung, we should fight with united force."

Some time ago, bundles of leaflets carrying ardent reverence for the great leader, the sun of the nation, were scattered in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, which set off a wave of elation among the local population.

Printed with due respect on the front of the leaflet were the words "Long live President Kim Il Sung, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!" with a picture of the Chonji Lake on the top of Mt. Paekdu-san and the flag of the DPRK beneath them.

A certain Choe who picked up a copy of the leaflet recalled with deep emotion the year 1950 when his village was liberated by the People's Army. He said:

"At that time I clearly realized that the power of the Republic established by General Kim Il Sung is a genuine power for the people, and have supported only the Republic thereafter. I will support only him in the future, too. This is my invariable creed."

He shouted with reverential feelings: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

A middle school teacher surnamed Kim told pupils about the leaflet. He said:

"General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, defeated the Japanese aggressors, restored the country and has built a rich and powerful socialist power in the north where there are neither exploitation and oppression nor taxes, school fees and doctor's fees.

"General Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great statesman who has established the most wonderful state in the world.

"You should consider it your greatest honour and happiness to have the leader of the nation in the person of the great General Kim Il Sung."

A worker surnamed Li residing in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, wrote in his diary with his deep reverence for the great leader on his birthday:

"Today is the significant day when General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, was born.

"I told my family: 'Let us celebrate his birthday'.

"I respectfully hung a portrait of the great General on a wall and, together with my family, made a big bow to it, wishing him good health and a long life."

FIRM SOLIDARITY TO KOREAN PEOPLE

Bangladesh National Meeting Supporting Korea's Reunification Held in Dacca

A Bangladesh National Meeting Supporting the Reunification of Korea was held in Dacca on November 20 on the occasion of the third anniversary of the adoption of a resolution on the Korean question at the United Nations.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting.

Present there were Kazi Zafar Ahmed, Chairman of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, Mohammad Toaha, Chairman of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, and leading personnel of other political parties and public organizations and a large number of citizens.

The meeting heard a report of Kazi Zafar Ahmed and speeches of leaders of political parties and representatives of various circles.

The reporter and speakers exposed in one voice the illegality and aggressive nature of the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and scathingly denounced the United States for its massive shipment of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons into south Korea and creation of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" in the recent period.

The undisguised new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States are a wanton violation of the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly and an open challenge to the world peace-loving people, they said.

They strongly demanded that the United States withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its aggression troops and lethal weapons from south Korea in conformity with the UN resolution and its "pledges."

A statement was adopted at the meeting.

STATEMENT

Adopted at the Meeting

The statement sternly protested against the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" plot and expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung brightly illumines the road of the peaceful reunification of Korea, the statement said.

Exposing on the basis of concrete facts the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique which are becoming all the more undisguised, the statement stressed:

The United States must renounce its schemes to create "two Koreas," maintain its colonial rule over south Korea and, furthermore, invade the whole of Korea and must immediately withdraw all its troops and lethal weapons from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and its "pledges."

The south Korean authorities must stop at once their treacherous and change their policy of war and split for a policy of peace and reunification.

We merge our voice into that of the world's people in demanding that the United States immediately withdraw its troops and weapons from south Korea and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

Firmly convinced that the cause of Korean reunification is a common cause of the peaceloving people in Asia and the world, we call upon the entire world progressive people to express firm solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In Japan

"Study of the Juche Idea" No. 3 Published

The International Institute of the Juche Idea recently published in Tokyo the specially edited third issue of its organ journal "Study of the Juche Idea" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Carried in the journal is the full text of "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30th DPRK birthday.

Included in it is an editorial article under the headline "30 Years of Glory under the Banner of the Juche Idea".

It reviewed the glorious path of victory covered by the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The journal carries articles contributed by Genero Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, and other noted personages of various countries. They are headlined "Marshal Kim Il Sung, the soul, brain and heart of the people", "On the struggle for independence and sovereignty and the road to social progress indicated by the Juche idea", "Establishment of Juche in ideology is a prerequisite for applying the Juche idea", "All the revolutionary struggles are for defending the independence of popular masses", "The Juche idea and mass line", "Self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit of Juche", "Unity and cooperation among countries of new-emerging forces on the basis of independence" and "Flunkeyism and dogmatism are at odds with the Juche idea"

The journal deals with seminars on the Juche idea held in various countries to mark the 30th DPRK birthday.

Juche Idea Is Trend of the Times

★ A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was held by the "Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin American students studying in Europe.

★ A seminar on the same celebrated work was held by the "Group for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideas and Juche Idea of the Great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung" at the Anton Tush Publishing House in Austria.

★ A seminar on his immortal classic work "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses" was held in Beirut under the sponsorship of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ A seminar on "Let Us Smash the 'Two Koreas' Plot and Peacefully Reunify the Country", the second part of the immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", was held recently in Rangoon under the sponsorship of the Burmese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

★ A symposium on the imperishable classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Five-Point Policy for National Reunification" was held in Baghdad, sponsored by the "Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the General Union of Teachers of Palestine in Iraq.

★ A lecture meeting was organized in New Delhi by the Indian Association for Friendship with the East and the West to commemorate the 7th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against US Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory".

★ The members of the "Committee for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Works and Revolutionary History" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq held a seminar in Baghdad on the imperishable classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea".

★ A seminar on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's celebrated work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" was held in Copenhagen by members of the "Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung under the Planning Faculty of the Royal Art and Architectural Academy in Denmark.

★ A lecture meeting on "Let Us Smash the 'Two Koreas' Plot and Peacefully Reunify the Country", the second part of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's renowned work "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" was held in a house of culture in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

Let Us Reject "Two Koreas" Plot and Deal Decisive Counterblows to South Korean Fascist Regime

Special Reports Made at Sub-Committee Meetings of Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea

Report of Bernardini Aldo

Bernardini Aldo, an Italian university professor, made a special report "On Opposing the 'Two Koreas' Plot and Removing the Danger of a New War on the Korean Peninsula" at the First Sub-Committee Meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The reporter said:

I will call US imperialism simply imperialism.

Imperialism has sustained and is sustaining the form of colonial rule everywhere, violating most wantonly the people's right to self-determination which is the basic principle of the present international system and has encouraged and is encouraging the racist regimes.

These extremely grave violations are illustrated by the establishment of the artificial "regimes" running counter to the people's right to self-determination.

The puppet governments and regimes and the traitors are tools installed by imperialism to prevent the forces, which rise up for the liberation of the people from the foreign colonial rule and for their social and economic emancipation, from carrying out in full their tasks for their self-determination.

This is a trite method of the imperialists.

We are going to study the aspects of the Korean question from the legal point of view. The Korean question is different from the German question.

In the Soviet-US Accord at Potsdam the Soviet Union and the United States partitioned Korea into two parts with the 38th Parallel as the demarcation line to disarm Japan in the areas of the north and the south. This was by no means a legalization of or decision on the occupation of the Korean territory. This was to create conditions for the Korean people to exercise their right to self-determination.

However, the United States completely occupied the southern half.

It illegally cooked up the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and framed up "administrative and government apparatuses" by holding "elections" under its patronage in 1948.

Accordingly, this was a bogus entity with no validity in view of international law.

Meanwhile, the process of the formation of a genuine independent and sovereign state was made successfully in the northern half.

As a result, the Supreme People's Assembly came into being and the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung was proclaimed on September 9, 1948, in Pyongyang.

Thus there was born the state of the Korean people, an independent and sovereign state, their own practical and solid power.

A genuine power has been established only in the northern half in the international point of view.

What is noteworthy is how the Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953.

The ceasefire came into force, though the south Korean "regime" did not sign it.

That was enough with the signing by the DPRK Government and the US Command, the actual opposing parties in the war.

That the south Korean "regime" is not an independent one, that it is destitute of independence and self-reliance, is evidenced by the scheme for the permanent presence of the US troops controlling its existence and policy and its service as a tool for foreign countries' policies, whereby the territory and troops of the south are placed under the US strategic system to play the function of an anti-communist "fortress" and it tries to perpetuate the split of the country and rules out the Korean people's self-determination. This is also proved by the virtual control of the south Korean economy by many multinational corporations of other countries, Japan in particular. Therefore, it is a bogus entity and is not a genuine subjective body in view of international law.

From the beginning, the DPRK Government has all along pursued a realistic policy for the reunification of the country. The basic proposals of the DPRK supported by broad democratic forces of south Korea are always based on the idea of forcing the foreign troops out of south Korea and holding free general elections throughout the country.

As a result of these initiatives, the Pak "regime" was compelled to show up at least at the venue of dialogue under the pressure of the democratic forces in the south. The meeting of representatives of the two Red Cross organization at Panmunjom began on September 20, 1971. The North-South Joint Statement was published on July 4, 1972.

But, the "Prime Minister" of the south Korean "regime" declared that the North-South Joint Statement was not binding on his side and that the "UN forces" and US troops should not be regarded as outside forces.

And the infiltration of foreign capital was stepped up.

Pak Jung Hi ranted that "the investment of foreign capital is more effective than army divisions in defending power."

The reporter went on:

The present line of the south Korean "regime" and Japan and the United States "protecting" it is a line of freezing the division of the country and recognizing "two Korean states."

And the "cross recognition doctrine" has no ground whatsoever. A system without its own power cannot be recognized as a state.

South Korea has become a powder-magazine and its blasting fuse is in the hands of the Americans.

The entire south Korean army is always under the direct command of the United States.

This integration was expanded to Japan through the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" signed in 1965 and the "US-Japan Joint Statement" in 1969.

Recently, the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" was activated to place the south Korean troops under it.

The "two Koreas" plot is rejected in the United Nations, too.

The disbandment of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea now have become a clear demand.

It is realistically proposed to the actual signatories to the Armistice Agreement (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States) to sign a peace agreement.

The socialist countries, the third world countries and other peace-loving and progressive forces should resolutely oppose the fixation of the split of Korea and the legalisation of the south Korean "regime."

No diplomatic recognition must be extended to south Korea and it must not be separately admitted to any international organization of political character.

And the Korean question must not be confused with the case of two German states.

The strongest pressure should be exerted to force the US occupation troops to withdraw from south Korea and facilitate the process of defascistization and democratization in south Korea.

Not only the United States but also Japan should renounce their designs on south Korea and stop their military, economic and political "aid" to the south Korean "regime."

All the crimes and evil laws of the south Korean "regime" should be brought to light to isolate it.

Without foreign support, the south Korean "regime" will be destroyed.

Thus, a help can be given to the Korean people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination in south Korea, too, and the danger of terrible war be removed.

Report of Robert Sharvin

Robert Sharvin, Delegate of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, who is its Secretary General and Dean of the Law Faculty of the Nice University, France, made a special report "On the Denunciation of Infringement upon Human Rights and the Promotion of Democracy in South Korea" at the meeting of the Second Sub-Committee of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The report said:

In the judicial circles in general, the sensibility of the legal circle to the human rights problem is very high.

The privileged place held by the human rights problem in the political struggle is also a product of an ideological mystification permanently practiced by the US government, particularly by President Carter. In effect, he has made the human rights an instrument of combat against the fundamental principle of international law, the sovereignty of each country.

The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, to a certain measure, had to surmount major difficulties in its actions in the developed capitalist countries.

Many lawyers, however, are already conscious of the primary character of the south Korean question. This is, in effect, based on the following several factors:

1. The cynical character of the repression in south Korea. The repressive "laws" analysed in the "White Paper on Suppression in South Korea" published by our committee assume an open fascist character in the precise sense of the term. Rare are similar legislations in the contemporary world.

2. The massive character of this repression. After the coup d'etat in 1961, notably after the institution of the "Yusin Constitution" in 1972, the south Korean "regime" placed itself among the most repressive systems in the world.

3. The character of the repression in south Korea particularly prejudicial against human dignity.

4. The diversified character (in the social, political and religious scale) of the victims.

5. The character of repression destructive to the unity of the Korean nation.

6. Its character menacing the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The last two elements are very specific of the Korean problem, which assume a pronounced importance and justify our militant preoccupation.

In effect, there is a close interdependence between this negation of human rights in south Korea and the actual division imposed upon the Korean nation and this is one of the specificities of the Korean problem. The source of the violation of the human rights in south Korea finds itself in this division and the repression practised by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" contributes to reinforcing this division and constitutes a major obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this it is necessary to make clear the international responsibilities (particularly those of the United States and Japan). Because the south Korean "regime" is not actually sovereign.

Under the first subtitle "Study of the Violations of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea," the special report said:

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which claims its belonging to the "Free World" named by the United States pursues a policy of systematic repression in contravention of the official principles on which it is based (and, accordingly, its legitimacy) relying upon a police machinery bigger than that of South Africa, Chile and Argentina.

There exists no freedom of expression.

Religious liberty is extremely restricted.

Even campus freedom is infringed upon.

Noting that open repression has become more specific of the south Korean situation after 1961, the special report cited concrete facts about habitually practised kidnapping, brutal tortures and inhuman prison conditions.

It said:

The Western experts also announced an accentuated degradation of the social situation and the absence of any prospect of a decent democracy in south Korea, accordingly, any prospect of political democracy and human rights.

Under the second subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea Results from the Division of Korea," the special report continued:

All the efforts of Pak Jung Hi are directed to the ultra-militarization of south Korean society to more easily surround and annihilate the progressive and democratic attempts.

The hostility against the DPR of Korea is the justification of the open repression by the Pak Jung Hi "regime," truly, the foundation of its legitimacy.

Rendered clear is the direct relation between the problem of human rights in south Korea and that of the reunification of the Korean nation: the division of Korea is the direct source of the open suppression prevailing in south Korea.

The suppressive "legislation" of south Korea, inspired by a part of the fascist laws of Japan in the colonial period, "justified" the adoption of repressive measures against the opposition after creating tension vis-a-vis the DPRK.

The manoeuvres against the DPRK serve to dissimulate internal repression.

Under the third subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea Is an Obstacle to the Peaceful Reunification of Korea," the special report said:

The homogeneousness of the Korean nation is a constant historic fact.

The division of Korea, which is not a factor of war, but its victim, has nothing in common with the division of Germany.

The "political regime" of Pak Jung Hi and his practices contrary to human rights and democracy constitute a major obstacle to the process of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The violation of human rights and democracy in south Korea is an instrument of destroying national commonness.

In its policy of national unity, the DPRK accuses not the population of south Korea but the very small fraction of rulers and the outside forces which violate the sovereignty of Korea in the southern part.

Its policy is characteristic of complete submission to national reunification and deep respect for it.

President Kim Il Sung had declared:

"Our immediate task is to see that all the people in north and south Korea fight against outside forces in the spirit of the independence and self-reliance and rise in the forceful struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

The North-South Joint Statement signed by the two sides on July 4, 1972, notes that reunification must be realized on the principle of great national unity transcending the difference of system, political view and religion.

This statement represented a political defeat and, at the same time, a juridical danger for the Seoul authorities, because all their repressive activities would lose all their ground.

On the contrary, the solution of gradual rapprochement, through a Confederal Republic of Koryo, proposed by President Kim Il Sung, fully accords with the letter and spirit of the joint statement.

The democratization of the political life in the south is indispensable and it should be achieved through the abrogation of all texts which restrict the freedom of speech, assembly and association, suppress the south Korean people and encroach upon human rights.

Under the last subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Division of Korea: International Responsibilities," the special report said:

As there is a close interdependence between the repressive "regime" of south Korea and the problem of reunification, so there is a direct relation between the repression in south Korea and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The United States should bear the fundamental responsibility, in the first place, because of its decisive role in the founding of the repressive "regime" of south Korea. This repressive "regime" is in effect a result of foreign interference and the presence of the armed forces of the USA. The United States is also responsible for maintaining this repressive "regime" for more than 30 years. For developing its interference, it utilizes the "multinational" techniques.

The support of American diplomacy to the theses of "cross recognition," "the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations", etc. confirms actual, unconditional support to the repressive "regime" of Pak Jung Hi and to the maintenance of the division of the Korean nation and defines the international responsibilities for the violation of human rights in south Korea, which cannot be combatted, consequently, without an international rebuff naturally comprising the struggle for human rights and democracy, the struggle for reunification and the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the world.

Report of Karen E. Gellen

Karen E. Gellen, Guardian Foreign Editor, Member of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification and Secretary of the New York Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, made a special report "On Complete Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" at the First Sub-Committee Meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The report said:

The question of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is a matter that will help determine whether or not the peoples of the world will have war or peace.

No one except the Pak "regime" and the most reactionary section of the US bourgeoisie seeks to plunge the Korean Peninsula into a second war of aggression.

This is what makes the question of Korean reunification a matter of concern to all the peoples of the world.

The principal cause of the separation of Korea—and thus of the war danger that faces the entire world due to this separation—is the refusal of US imperialism to withdraw its economic, political and military support from the fascist Seoul "government."

Pak Jung Hi is a complete puppet of the Washington government of the administration of President Carter.

The masses of the American people have no respect for Pak Jung Hi and have no desire for US interference in Korea.

Because the American people do not approve of the continued US military presence in south Korea, President Carter—when he was a presidential candidate—pledged to remove US troops from Korea. His pledge to withdraw US troops has been modified time and time again until it has now been emptied of all practical content.

The fact of the matter is that Carter has done nothing to reduce war tensions in Korea. On the contrary, the situation is more dangerous today than before he took power.

Just three weeks ago US Defense Secretary Brown personally led the transfer of 12 very sophisticated F-4D jet fighters to the south Korean military arsenal. This is just the latest concrete indication of Washington's dedication to strengthen Pak's already over-armed and over-sized military forces to protect the Pak "regime". The great leader of the people of the DPRK—President Kim Il Sung—has offered one reasonable proposal after another to initiate processes that would lead to the peaceful, independent reunification of Korea. Pak Jung Hi has been able to rebuff these reasonable proposals solely because he has the complete backing of the US ruling class.

As long as US imperialism retains a foothold in south Korea, the cause of world peace is jeopardized. Thus, it is not only because it is in the interests of the Korean people and the American people but because it is in the interests of the people of the entire world, the causes of the separation of north and south Korea must be removed.

It is the responsibility of the people of the entire world—especially the American people—to unify in opposition to Washington's continuing presence in Korea.

This 2nd World Conference is a reflection of the struggle of the world's people to oppose the presence of US troops in Korea and the continuing support of the Pak dictatorship by the Carter Administration.

We delegates from the capitalist countries—especially the US and Japan—friends from noncapitalist countries and comrades from the socialist countries must all intensify our efforts to build the worldwide movement in support of Korean reunification after the conference. Every advance we make will delay the outbreak of hostilities and help bring the Korean people one step further toward the nationwide popular desire for reunification.

The movement in the US, naturally, has the most far-reaching responsibilities. It is US troops which are in south Korea, US generals who give the orders, US weapons which bristle in the hands of the Pak "regime" and its military forces.

The most important task facing US supporters of Korean reunification at this stage is to work toward unifying the progressive forces so that they might act as one firm fist in opposition to US involvement in Korea while simultaneously organizing all who can be organized among the masses for the same purpose.

Even though our movement in support of reunification is still comparatively new, we have registered several successes. A number of committees—including the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, the US Out of Korea Committee and similar groups—have been organised over the past several years. These groups have organized a number of public demonstrations demanding immediate withdrawal of US troops.

A number of important conferences in support of reunification have also been conducted in the last few years, including the New York Conference for Ending US Interference in Korea. In addition, progressive newspapers have published many articles telling the American people the real truth about Korea and books have been published in the US and distributed to thousands of people containing President Kim Il Sung's writings on the question of reunification.

This conference, which brings together people from all over the world to demand the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, will be a big boost to our efforts in the US to improve our work.

All of us, especially US progressives, must do our best to acquaint the masses of people with the DPRK's correct plans for reunification, put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

All of us, especially US progressives, must construct mass movements in support of the Korean people to put additional pressure upon the Carter Administration to live up to its campaign promised of complete withdrawal of American troops and arms.

On behalf of the US progressive forces, I pledge you here at the Second World Conference that we shall do everything possible to unify our vanguard political elements and to spread the reunification message to the American people so that our movement plays its rightful role in this situation.

Report of Hatada Shigeo

Japanese delegate Hatada Shigeo made a special report headlined "On Opposition to Japan-South Korea Adhesion and Action for a Change in the Japanese Government's Policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the Second Sub-Committee Meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

Referring to Japan-south Korea adhesion, the reporter said:

As time is limited, I will just mention three typical and symbolic points.

Firstly, it is the Kim Dae Jung case which took place five years ago. The case was an encroachment upon the personal human rights of Kim Dae Jung and a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of Japan by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

Intolerable especially are the so-called "political settlement" by the Tanaka Cabinet and the Miki Cabinet and the dubious attitude invariably taken by the successive Japanese governments, the Fukuda Cabinet included, toward it.

Secondly, the "International Federation for Victory over Communism" with the notorious south Korean "CIA" behind it gives rise to social problems in all parts of Japan, lures young men and women into strange acts, troubling their honest-minded parents, and openly meddles in the election to local self-government bodies. That is, it plays a "vanguard" role in fascistizing Japan as a "detached fosce" of the Pak "regime."

The Japanese government overlooks it and lets it alone.

Thirdly, it is the problem of "emergency legislation" which is a focal point of political and public attention in Japan today.

As made clear in answers of the Japanese government and an authority of the Defence Agency to interpellations, it is intended to set up a military fascist system in Japan under the pretext of a "contingency" in Korea and to throw the territory and people of Japan wholly into a Japan-US joint operation.

Even the course of rigging the "emergency legislation" signifying the completion of the fascistization and militarization of Japan is closely linked with the Korean problem.

This means that the Korean problem is closely connected with the problem of security and peace, democracy and freedom in our country.

Why have the successive Liberal Democratic governments had to take a stand of placing the interests of Pak Jung Hi or south Korea above the sovereignty of Japan and the lives and democratic rights of the Japanese people?

Underlying it is, needless to say, the disgusting economic and financial adhesion between the ruling quarters of Japan and south Korea.

What is more serious than the problem of Japan-south Korea adhesion on the background of a series of problems which not only run counter to the interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples but also threaten peace and security in Asia?

It is, no doubt, the relations of US-Japan-south Korea integration.

The United States, Japan and south Korea became closely interlinked legally when Japan, which had been drawn into the US Asian strategy by the "Japan-US Security Pact," signed the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" in 1965.

As could be seen in the joint US-south Korea military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 78," which was staged in March this year, a system of US-Japan-south Korea nuclear military integration involving Japan is actually in the making today.

We strongly urge the present Liberal Democratic government to abrogate the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw the "Japan-US Security Pact."

In other words, we demand that it totally refrain from accelerating the "fixation of the division of Korea into two," which is the source of the growing tension on the Korean Peninsula, and stop what it is doing now.

In a word, it should desist, at least, from an act obstructive to Korean reunification.

Next, I would like to strongly demand that the Japanese government thoroughly probe into all the relations that are called Japan-south Korea adhesion.

The existing structure of adhesion must be uncovered and the factors and phenomena of corruption be thoroughly dug up.

And I hold that, while demanding the establishment of normal diplomatic relations, we should make efforts for an immediate improvement of the relations with the DPRK.

With the adoption of a resolution on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly in 1975, the foundation of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty" crumbled and the DPRK gained its legitimate position in the United Nations and was formally admitted to the World Health Organization and it is strengthening international interchange and contact with the nations of the Non-Aligned Movement which forms a great trend in international politics today. One should not close his eyes to the change of the situation surrounding Korea.

Immediate efforts should be made for a change of the unjustified stand of the Japanese government such as its attitude towards the question of the entry into Japan of the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who was to attend this conference, and for a broad exchange of personages between Japan and Korea, the improvement of the conditions of the Koreans in Japan. And I think such things can be achieved right now, given our will and determination.

In the diplomatic respect, we urge the Japanese government to give up its old stand of active support to south Korea in the United Nations and, furthermore, refrain from a policy or an attitude obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the United Nations and all other international conferences and, at least, take a neutral stand.

Concluding my report I express the belief that it is a manifestation of solidarity with the Korean friends and other Asian people to struggle with might and main, jointly with the Japanese people of broad strata, to thwart the scheme of "emergency legislation."

KOREA IS ONE; US IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA IMMEDIATELY

2nd World Korea Reunion Conference Delegates Demand

Delegates to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea were unanimous in their speeches in exposing and condemning the "two Koreas" plot of partitionists within and without and their schemes for a new war and manifested their unshakable stand and will in supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. They called for further expanding the international solidarity movement in favour of the just cause of the Korean people.

Belgian delegate Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Vice-Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, expressing his regret that delegates of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were not allowed to attend this large-scale solidarity conference supporting the legitimate struggle of the Korean people to exercise their right to self-determination and to the reunification of their country, said:

I affirm that even for such a country as Belgium, an ally of the United States and Japan, the reports and resolution of the current Tokyo conference held to discuss the question of Korean reunification will serve as a weapon of struggle with which to expand and strengthen the solidarity front meant to support the Korean people's struggle and oppose the reactionary, imperialist stand toward the question of Korean reunification.

Emphasizing that the plot to create "two Koreas" must be frustrated and buried in oblivion, Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, delegate of the Latin American Institute on the Juche Idea and delegate of Costa Rica, pointed out:

It is not an easy task to realize Korea's reunification. But, the entire Korean people will surely realize this aim.

The Korean people are enjoying the wise and correct policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, guide and great strategist of peace.

As our struggle for Korea's reunification means precisely that it leads us to liberating ourselves, we must closely unite under one common banner to win the common struggle against the common enemy and for independence.

Our solidarity with Korea, I think, must be dynamic, not ending merely with statements or speeches.

We must see to it that the struggle of the Korean people is brought to immediate knowledge of all the people of our respective countries. At the same time, we must help them support it, make the respective governments support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, open to public view the south Korean puppet regime's suppression and act of selling the country, demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from south Korea at international meetings and support and encourage the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I, who stands on the frontline of struggle against imperialism, extend militant greetings carrying my firm determination to President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and pay tribute to the heroic and mighty Workers' Party of Korea.

He concluded his speech by expressing the best wishes that President Kim Il Sung would enjoy longevity.

Togolese delegate Alassounouma Boumbeia noted:

International community and mankind are under the noble obligation to extend effective support to the Korean people.

This is because if the Korean question is not settled peacefully and a war pregnant with unfathomable disastrous consequences, breaks out again it would bring more serious calamities to its people who had experienced the previous war disasters. A new war will entail the danger of a world war.

Our delegation fully supports the righteous cause of the Korean people and categorically opposes the "two Koreas" plot. It firmly believes that the current conference will denounce in the sharpest terms the acts of provocation by the imperialists against the DPRK.

Our delegation demands that the foreign troops and their bases in south Korea be withdrawn to avoid the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, the south Korean puppet authorities respect human rights and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Referring to the criminal schemes of splittists, Nigerian delegate Niyi Oniororo, Editor-in-Chief of the "People's News", said that in view of nefarious moves of the splittists, we who are present here at this conference are largely responsible for frustrating all their plots. He continued: In the name of our Nigerian Council, I have the honour to propose that a week of solidarity should be set up to support the struggle of the Korean people who are eagerly desirous of a peaceful reunification of their country.

Delegate of the Italian Communist Party Rino Serri, Member of its National Guidance, pointed out:

We fully support the people in south Korea fighting for democracy and human rights. We support the reunification policy of the DPRK and the Workers' Party of Korea which are linked with our Italian Communist Party by the ties established long ago.

Stressing that withdrawal of all American armed forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea is an indispensable condition for solving the Korean problem, V.F. Stanis, head of the Soviet delegation who is Member of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Member of the Presidium of the Solidarity Committee with Asian and African Countries and Chancellor of the University of Friendship among Peoples Named After P. Lumumba, noted:

The position of the Soviet Union in relation to the Korean question is clear. We persistently demand that foreign troops be withdrawn immediately from south Korea along with all armaments including nuclear weapons.

We hold that all imperialist forces should stop their interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

We strongly support all constructive proposals made by the DPRK Government aimed at lessening the tension on the Korean peninsula, creating necessary conditions for Korea's reunification on peaceful and democratic lines.

Samba Oscar, delegate of the Congolese Workers' Party, said:

The Congolese Party, Government and people, that are firm and invariable in their position, recognize only one Korea—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and the People's Republic of the Congo, a non-aligned country, will also in the future strain every nerve to support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

Corbin-Robert, head of the Party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who is First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State, remarked: We call for lifting up voices in support of Korea's reunification on a world-wide scale and launching joint operations to strengthen the solidarity movement for this aim. And she demanded the withdrawal from south Korea of foreign troops and destructive lethal weapons which will impose calamities on humanity.

Expressing his firm belief that the Korean people will emerge victorious in their efforts to realize the independent reunification of the country without foreign interference, Ali Sukrija, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia who is head of its delegation, stated:

The efforts and activities of the Korean people aimed at independent and peaceful reunification of their country have earned for them more and more sympathizers in all countries and among all peoples standing for peace and security. We take this opportunity to express our absolute support to the demand that the Korean people's inviolable right to independent and peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference following the pullout of all foreign troops from south Korea be respected.

Leonor Bornao, delegate of the Spanish Communist Party, pointed out:

Extending support to the cause of Korean reunification is not only the common duty devolved upon us for the people of a country occupied by outside forces, but also the best way for preserving peace in this region and the rest of the world.

Supporting the reunification of Korea and urging the US imperialists to get out along with their weapons and troops means defending ourselves.

The reunification of Korea must be realized in a peaceful way, without any outside interference, on the basis of national unity of the entire Korean people.

Algerian delegate Azizi Yahia said:

Algeria supports the Korean people's struggle and will continue to manifest its firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country and liquidation of foreign bases and against military aggression.

Through the honourable delegates present here, Algeria appeals to all the peoples of the world to unite their efforts and extend active and constant support to the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the artificially divided country and restore national sovereignty now trampled underfoot.

Cuban delegate Clementina Serra, First Vice-Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea, mentioned:

The "theory of two Koreas" totally runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The foreign troops occupying the southern half of the Korean peninsula must immediately withdraw and all the foreign military bases and nuclear weapons there be removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean people, like all other peoples of the world, want social progress, justice and peace and enjoy support of all peoples throughout the world who love peace, independence and social progress.

He affirmed firm solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Korean people.

Tiandraza Remi, delegate of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, who is Minister of Population and Social Conditions, said:

We support particularly the efforts of the DPRK to realize with full credit the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great patriot His Excellency Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the immortal Juche idea and with the support and encouragement of the fraternal peoples.

We fully support the most clairvoyant policies and proposals for national reunification advanced by great President Kim Il Sung reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean compatriots.

A. Katabarwa, Minister of Post and Communications of the Republic of Rwanda, who headed its Party and government delegation, said:

I, in the name of the Rwandan delegation, express our militant and active solidarity and confirm our invariable support once again for the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country.

I firmly believe that this noble and active cause will be crowned with victory and the Korean people will achieve the reunification of their country under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Stressing that the military occupation of south Korea by American troops and the US military aid to that part of Korea are a main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, Nicole Gerad, delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, who is Executive Secretary of its Secretariat, recalled that the IADL has forwarded initiatives on many occasions to extend support of lawyers to the struggle of the Korean people.

The Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea in session

Ryongyang—a "Place Rich In Underground Treasure"

In the Komdok mountain range which extends afar from north to south in the northeastern region of our country, there stands the Ryongyang Mine, a noted magnesite producing base.

Big mountains in this area are all composed of magnesite and the condition for its development is very favourable.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Magnesite is extremely abundant in our country. It is a highly valuable refractory material indispensable for development of the metallurgical industry."

Magnesite produced by the Ryongyang Mine is widely used as a raw material for fireproofing and as a precious raw material for metallic magnesium.

Besides, its use is of very high value for various purposes, that is, in obtaining materials for architecture, grinding, insulation, painting and so forth.

The output of magnesite in our country goes up from year to year.

The present magnesite production at the mine is 5.2 times greater than in 1961.

These days, the miners here have brought about a new upsurge in production.

In November this year, they registered a climb of 55.3 per cent in magnesite production, 75.4 per cent in tunnelling, 28.3 per cent in hewing and 4.6 per cent in overburden removal above the corresponding period of last year.

In recent years the state has taken steps to greatly expand the production capacity of the mine, augmenting investments in it.

In the Ryongyang Mine region, as much ore as for more than 100 years' mining has already been secured through intensified prospecting of the depth and the surrounding areas of the mine, and new development projects are now making brisk headway in two districts.

The miners of the July 1 pit of the mine who stood up to exploit Mt. Soyang overfulfilled this year's pit construction plan by 91.2 per cent as of November 30.

Able technicians' group sent out by the state are putting up an energetic struggle for rapid production growth.

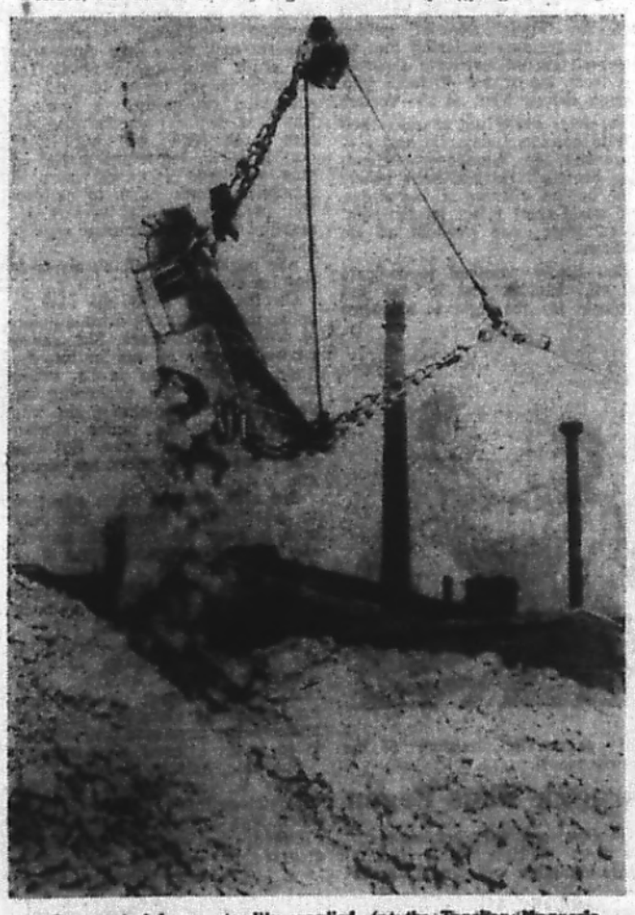
Consequently, a new ore dressing plant with an annual capacity of several hundred thousand tons through an advanced method has been completed recently and a slope-pit belt conveyer project which will serve for the modernization of ore transport is nearing completion.

The Ryongyang Mine is highly modernized today and its underground and open-cast mining facilities have increased 15-fold and 11.2-fold respectively as compared with 1961.

Favoured with a huge deposit, this mine has a very great prospect.

Pak Sun Chon

Kumsan workshop, Ryongyang Mine, known as a magnesia clinker producing centre



Raw materials are steadily supplied (at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory)

Magnesia Clinker Production Increases

The renowned large-scale Tanchon Magnesia Factory in our country is now producing quantities of magnesia clinker of high-quality.

The workers and technicians here tapped reserves sufficient to increase the per-kiln production capacity 1.2-fold by working hard to make effective use of the existing production foundation. This technical device means that the factory has obtained four kilns without investment.

The first workshop have already finished the work for boosting the production capacity of kiln, thereby turning out more magnesia clinker than before.

The second workshop increased labour productivity 1.5 times by further modernizing the operation of kiln.

As a result, the factory's first half year plan for magnesia clinker production was fulfilled at 109.2 per cent and in the first five months of the latter half of the year 71,900 tons more magnesia clinker were put out than the figure in the corresponding period of last year.

On the other hand, a gigantic expansion project is briskly under way to enlarge the factory's production capacity. Big revolving furnace and many other facilities and buildings have risen and the assembling of machines and equipment is being pushed ahead at the final stage.

Before long, a new production system will be set up in the factory and the output of magnesia clinker will show a sharp growth.

The clinker produced by the Tanchon Magnesia Factory is well received by domestic consumers and exported to foreign countries for its good quality.

Kim Su Yon

Korea's magnesia clinker enjoying world-wide fame

Along River Taedong-gang (3)

Kangson Steel Complex

When going down the River Taedong-gang by boat, you can find the Kangson Steel Complex which stands magnificently on the lower reaches of the river.

During the period of Japanese colonial rule this steel plant equipped with two small electric furnaces could turn out only one or two kinds of rolled stock.

But now there stands a combined giant metallurgical plant with various production processes—steel, rolled steel, wire rope, seamless pipe and 6,000-ton press shops.

With its own iron-manufacturing base fed with the country's extremely rich deposits of fuel, the complex is well supplied with raw materials for steel production.

In recent years the steel shops, the centre of this enterprise, have grown so much bigger in scale, with the result that specialization is extensively introduced in producing steel of various standards in electric furnaces. The capacity of steel production in this complex increased scores of times in comparison with the year immediately after liberation.

The production of a wide range of rolled stock and second-stage metal processed goods is also on the steady increase. Today the complex is in a position to massproduce a wide range of metal processed goods and metal equipment, ranging from rolled stock for general use to special alloy rolled stock, from 100-ton pressed goods to seamless pipe and wire rope, thus greatly contributing to the development of the country's national economy.

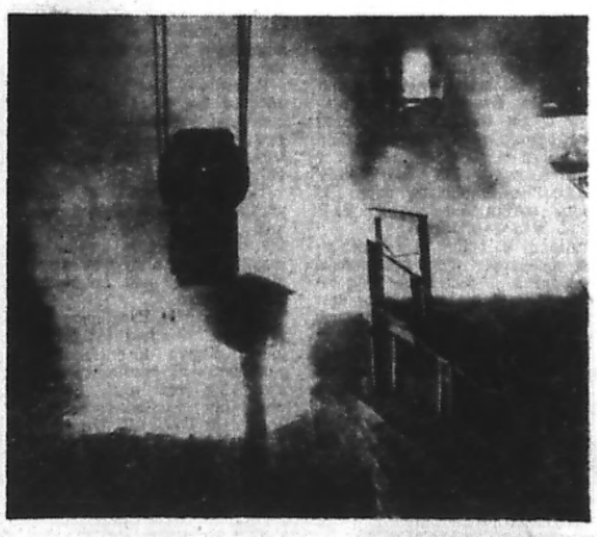
The wide introduction of comprehensive mechanization and automation in major production processes is making the work of steelmakers light and joyous and daily increasing labour productivity.

Last year steel production increased 6.2 times, rolled steel 4.5 times, iron wire 13.4 times as compared with 1957; wire rope 19.9 times and seamless pipe 21.4 times greater than in 1962.

This year production is going up still further thanks to the introduction of new devices and rationalization proposals including the continuous method of pouring molten iron.

When the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy is fully implemented, this complex will be turned into a more powerful, modern metallurgical base.

Kim Yon Su



Molten iron flows (at the steel shop of the Kangson Steel Complex)

Let Us Give More Powerful Support to Korean People's Cause for National Reunification

Kansai Meeting of SWCRK Held

A Kansai meeting was held in Osaka on November 30 upon the successful conclusion of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea to hail its success which had been won despite the vicious obstructions by the reactionaries.

The meeting co-sponsored by the Japan Preparatory Committee of the SWCRK and the promoters' committees in Kansai area for a success of the conference was attended by delegates of various countries who had attended the conference, members of the Japan Preparatory Committee, representatives of political parties and public organizations in Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures and other parts of Kansai district and people of all strata, 10,000 in all.

Also attending the meeting were Yun Sang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), and Sin Sang Dae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon.

Higashitani Toshio, Chief Secretary of the Osaka Promoters' Committee for a success of the SWCRK, made an opening address at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting Kameda Tokuji, Representative Member of the Osaka Promoters' Committee, said: It is of weighty significance in further developing the international solidarity movement in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification to hold this meeting in Kansai district where many Koreans reside.

Speeches were also made by Baba Itaro, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives, Jomen Masao, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and Nakae Heijiro, Chairman of the Osaka District Council of Trade Unions.

A message of greetings from Kuroda Ryoichi, Governor of Osaka, was introduced at the meeting.

Then followed a report by Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee.

Noting that the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea had been successfully held in defiance of the obstructions on the part of the Japanese government and the south Korean puppet clique, he said that the international solidarity movement supporting Korea's reunification would make a vast progress with the conference as an occasion. He earnestly called for a vigorous advance in unity.

Karen E. Gellen, US delegate, and Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, delegate of the Latin American Institute on the Juche Idea and delegate of Costa Rica, made speeches at the meeting on behalf of the foreign delegates attending the meeting.

The meeting unanimously adopted an appeal amid loud applause of the attendants.

APPEAL Adopted at Meeting

The appeal strongly protested to the Japanese government for having refused entry permit to the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed an interference beyond common sense as to the attendance of foreign delegates and even the proceeding of the conference.

The reunification of Korea is, by nature, a question which should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves and a question pertaining to the basic right of the nation which no outside forces are allowed to interfere or meddle in, the appeal stressed.

It said that the reunification of Korea has not been realised as yet because the US troops armed with nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are still hanging on in south Korea and openly trampling underfoot the principle of national self-determination, seeking to create "two Koreas" and encouraging the Pak "regime."

It further said:

The US imperialists, dead set against the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, are reorganizing and reinforcing the system of aggression and war against the Korean Peninsula with Japan as the biggest stronghold to freeze the division of Korea and keep south Korea under their domination.

Discarding their own "pledges" on the "phaseout" of the US ground force in south Korea, they are increasing military support to south Korea and, at the same time, strengthening the readiness of the US naval and air forces in Japan to sally forth to the Korean Peninsula and concretizing the Japan-US joint operational plan, thereby accelerating at great speed the military integration of the US, Japan and south Korea within the framework of the "Japan-US Security Pact" and "South Korea-US Mutual Defence Treaty."

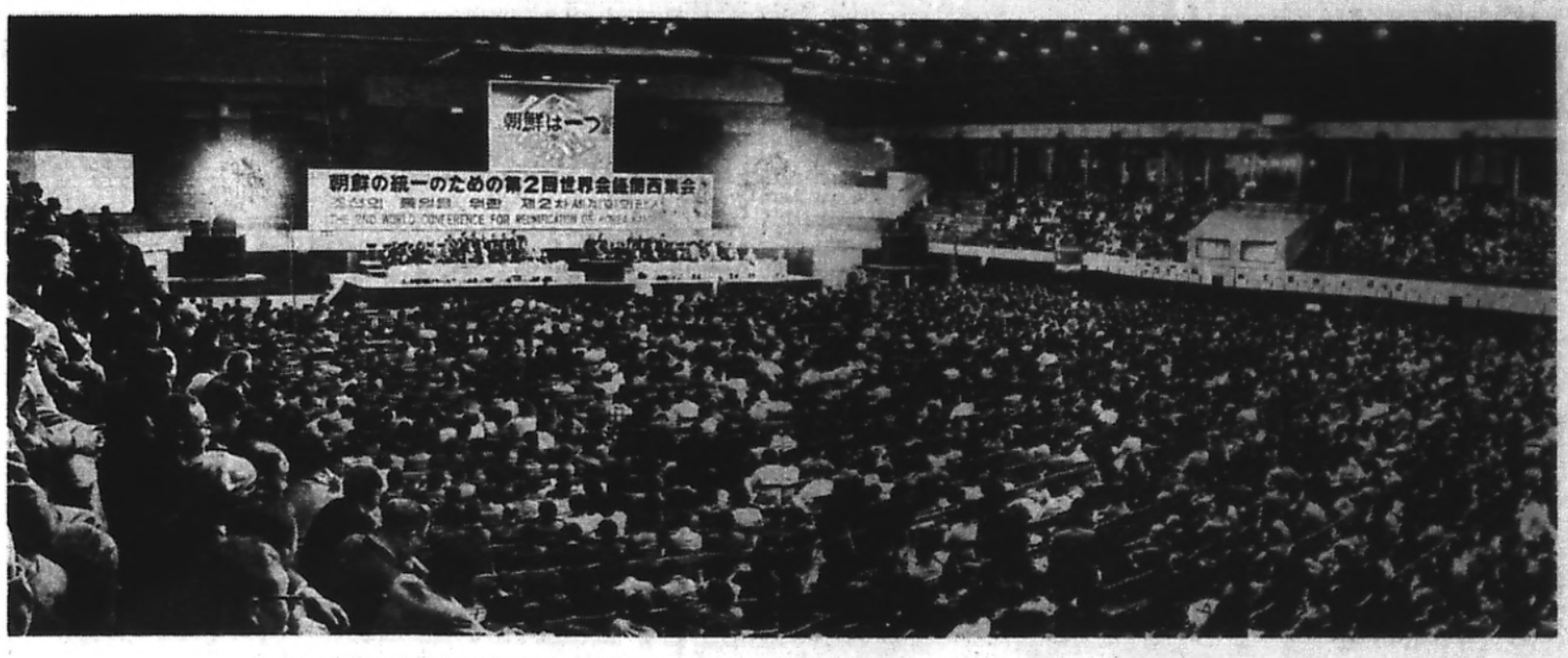
This is a grave problem also to peace and security in Japan and Asia.

And, in south Korea, harsh suppression by the Pak "regime" and its fascist dictatorial rule still continue with the US support.

It must not be overlooked that the dark fusion between Japan and south Korea is being tightened and it is a main factor of the corruption and reactionism of the political circles.

We strongly denounce the stand of the government endangering peace and security, sovereignty and democracy of our country and obstructing the reunification of Korea.

We, representing the unanimous will of the entire attendants of the meeting, evince the determination to launch more powerfully and in a more concrete way the movement of solidarity with the Korean people, with main stress on the struggle for the total withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, against the "two Koreas" plot, for the abrogation of the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," for a thorough probe into the dark adhesion between Japan and south Korea and for a switchover in the Japanese government's DPRK policy by further developing the struggle for the abrogation of the "Japan-US Security Treaty," against the US-Japan military integration, for defence of democracy to frustrate the scheme of "emergency legislation" and for peace and security in Japan and Asia and call upon the people of Kinki district and all other parts of Japan to rise up in this struggle.



Kansai meeting held to hail the successful convocation of the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea

"SWCRK Will Prove to Be Major Milestone in Arousing World Public Opinion"

Press Conference Held in Osaka by Delegates to the SWCRK

Japanese and other delegates to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea called a press conference in Osaka on November 30, according to a report.

Present there were many delegates including Azizi Yahia, Algerian delegate; Paulette Pierson-Mathy, Belgian delegate who is a lecturer at the Brussels University and Vice-Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Karen E. Gellen, delegate of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification who is Guardian Foreign Editor, and Secretary of the New York Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, delegate of the Latin American Institute on the Juche Idea who is International Secretary of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica and Chairman of the Latin American Institute on the Juche Idea; Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Representative Member of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference; and Toki Chiyuki, Director of the Secretariat of the Japan Preparatory Committee of the Second World Conference.

Ichikawa Makoto made a speech.

He lodged a strong protest with the Japanese government for having obstructed the world conference.

Other delegates also spoke.

They said in unison that the Second World Conference had registered quite big successes and it would prove to be a major milestone in arousing world public opinion in support of the reunification of Korea.

"Malta of Maltese People"

The Maltese people greet the memorable fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic on December 13.

The proclamation of the Republic was an event which wrote a new chapter in the history of the nation and a brilliant victory which was won in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and bringing about the country's independent development.

Under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, their outstanding leader, the people of Malta set it as their primary task to drive out the foreign troops and liquidate the colonial aftermaths, aspiring after the building of a socialist society with the foundation of an independent national economy.

Under the slogan "Malta of Maltese People" the government of Malta has taken resolute steps by which it expelled the "Mediterranean Headquarters of Nato" from its land in defiance of every pressure and threat from the imperialists, nationalised their monopoly companies and banks and silenced their patronised propaganda machinery.

Thanks to the progressive measures taken by the government and the creative labour of the people the state sectors of the economy have grown and such industrial sectors as ship repair, textile, rubber, chemistry and machinery are in rapid progress.

Externally, the Republic of Malta, pursuing the non-aligned policy, develops the relations of friendship and cooperation with new-emerging countries and fights against imperialism and colonialism.

The government of Malta gives an active support to the Korean people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The commonness of their past situation and present struggle against imperialism and for independence strengthens the friendly ties between the peoples of Korea and Malta.

The visit to our country of His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff in January, 1975 was an important turning point in lifting the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The Korean people congratulate the Maltese people, brother and comrade-in-arms, on their national holiday and wish them yet greater success in their future work.

Cho Son Won

Felicitations to Kenyan People

On the 12th of December fifteen years ago, the Kenyan people gained their national independence through their prolonged bloody struggle.

The independence of Kenya was an event of epochal significance in the history of its people.

After independence the people of Kenya under the leadership of the late President Jomo Kenyatta issued the proclamation of the Republic and ousted the aggressor troops of British imperialism.

Moreover, the colonialists' companies numbering over 700 were nationalised and their land was confiscated.

Along with the anti-imperialist measures the government has taken a series of progressive steps such as putting into practice the agrarian reform and the joint management of land to develop the national economy. As a result, various sectors of the national economy develop with rapidity.

Particular mention should be made of the development of the rural economy.

The colonial lopsidedness in agriculture is being gradually overcome, agricultural production being on a fast increase.

During the first seven months of last year over 48,900 tons of tea, or 20,000 tons more than in the same period of the previous year, were produced and the first nine months witnessed the yield of some 84,700 tons of coffee, or 18,100 tons more than in the like period of the previous year.

Recently the government adopted the three-year plan for increased production of coffee and envisages a series of measures to boost the coffee output.

The government of Kenya pursues the non-aligned policy and supports the struggle of the world's people against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and for national independence.

Though His Excellency Jomo Kenyatta who had led the people of Kenya to national independence and prosperity passed away, his great work has been creditably carried forward by President Daniel T. Arap Moi.

The Korean people wish the friendly Kenyan people still greater success in the creation of a new life.

Cho Yun Son

Struggle to Develop and Utilize Natural Resources

In New-Emerging Countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Now the peoples of the third world countries are intensifying their struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also for winning economic independence, and are gaining great victories in this struggle."

The people of the non-aligned states, developing countries are now striving to defend their underground resources and actively develop and utilize them under the motto: "Build national economy on our own efforts and with our own resources!" and "Get back all concessions from foreign monopolies and build a new, prosperous society!"

For the newly independent countries which freed themselves from the imperialist colonial rule, underground resources are an inestimable asset and latent productive capacity by which to build a national economy and a new society.

Only by relying on the resources of their countries, can the non-aligned states, the third world countries successfully build an independent economy and exercise sovereignty. The third world countries have an inexhaustible deposits of natural wealth such as oil, iron ore, lead, bauxite and copper. But in the past these rich deposits had been the object of acquisition of wealth and plunder by the aggressors.

Now pressed hard with the shortage of raw materials and fuel, the imperialists are working hard to penetrate into the economic spheres of the non-aligned states, the third world countries and plunder their underground resources under the ostentatious signboard of "aid" and "joint development of backward countries." Under these conditions it is of very importance for the peoples of non-aligned states, the developing countries to defend their own resources from the vicious machinations of the imperialists and actively develop and utilize them.

Today in the third world countries survey work is being carried out to discover the deposits of natural wealth. And these deposits are exploited and used effectively for the building of a national economy.

In Ivory Coast, a big iron ore field was found in 1976 and a new oilfield was discovered recently beneath the sea.

In Lesotho a new diamond deposit was discovered and its development is now in progress.

In Syria an oilfield discovered in the north eastern area is being worked and oil survey work is going on in this area.

In Algeria, Togo, Kuwait, Burma, Nigeria and other countries efforts are directed to increasing the volume of production in the discovered deposits alongside of geological prospecting.

A great deal of attention is devoted to the development of the mining industry of bauxite, a major mineral resource in Guinea.

In Afghanistan, during the first four months after the establishment of a new people's government, 18,000 tons of more coal were mined as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In Guinea-Bissau a new step was taken recently to set up a state company entrusted with survey work of useful minerals and oil. Since the stope and ore-dressing plant were put into commission in 1976 in a region situated in the southern part of the Congo, the output of concentrate has been on the steady increase.

All this testifies to the fact that the non-aligned states, the third world countries are striving to defend their underground resources and develop and utilize them, and in this course significant successes have been scored.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries will surely achieve self-support in economic matters, by relying on their own strength and resources and build a new, prosperous society.

Kim Yong Hui

Search Light

Stupendous Trade Deficit

The south Korean puppet clique suffered a huge deficit to the tune of 2,391 million dollars in their trade with Japan in the first nine months of this year, according to a radio report from Seoul.

After the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Agreements," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique inducted the monopoly capital of Japan without restriction, leaving the south Korean economy at its disposal.

Today the south Korean economy cannot be run without bringing in raw and other materials from Japan.

As a consequence, the puppet clique's trade deficit has grown year by year through their unlimited introduction of such materials from Japan.

The puppet clique's trade with Japan gave the large gap of 11,954 million dollars from 1966 to the end of September this year, counting only those made known.

Mother

Li So Son (51) is the mother of Chon Tae Il who, while working at a clothing factory in the Pyonghwa market in Seoul, south Korea, burnt himself to death in protest against the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet cohorts. Workers call her "mother of our workers, our mother".

Born into an ordinary poor peasant family, she was deprived of her father in her early years at the hands of Japanese imperialists. In her youthful days, she was taken to Japan and subjected to forced labour. As she had no home, she had to live in a rented room and wander from place to place like duckweed.

She exerted herself for seven years to arouse the exploited and humiliated toiling people in this land to a resolute struggle. Never daunted by whatever draconian repression and persecution of the enemy blocking her way ahead, she devoted her all to the struggle for the right to live and freedom of millions of working people. Below we shall introduce the story about her struggle.

(From "Hyokmyong Chonson", a newspaper published in south Korea)

Mother's Determination

It was on November 13, 1970.

The rumor spread that Tae Il, son of Li So Son, committed suicide by fire. Informed of the news that he was in the Medical Centre, she hurried there. She was shocked to see her son whose body was burnt black.

If she had not heard him asking for water, she would not have realized that he was her son.

She felt a painful stab at her heart. She was quite at a loss what to do when her son recognized her and said: "Dear mother, please pardon me for causing you so much grief by my too early death. You are hard put to it all your life. But never before had I brought you any comfort and I've decided to throw away my life as you see now. I believe that you understand me. Don't be grieved over me even if I die. I leave you now with a feeling of pride that I have done for justice. I hope you would undertake my share from now on. I wish my death would not be in vain and the young workers be relieved of their hardships."

"Surely, I'll do all as you say", replied his mother. A firm resolve was born in her mind, the resolve to have her son's earnest desire fulfilled. When she confirmed her in her determination to dedicate her life to struggle, she had a vision of the vivid image of her son who had always been mindful of how to alleviate the sufferings of the young workers even a little.

Now she recalled the eventful days of her son.

Tae Il had made a rule of going to his work place in the Pyonghwa market on foot, covering 12 km every day. With money thus saved from bus fare, he bought 30 mugwort buns to give them to apprentices.

Motivated by the sheer desire to mitigate his colleagues' sufferings, he had come to a resolution to become a cutter. When he had got skilled in his job, he had sent them back home early and he himself had volunteered to take on even their shares. This had incurred the displeasure of the factory owner and he had been gotten fired. He had been serious-minded and occasionally studied the whole night through to find a way of living for the workers. He had formed the "Fools' Society" guided by a programme declaring that its members should extricate themselves from the status of fools who, though driven hard at the bottom of society, could not express their candid opinion freely. He had also organized the "Samdong Friendship Society". He had been poorly paid, but he, offering all his wages, had made every effort for the right to existence and freedom of the workers....

She firmly resolved to dedicate her all, like her son, to the just struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom of the toiling people.

Struggle Thus Began

So Son took over her son's corpse from the Holy Mother Hospital after obtaining an 8-point agreement on the improvement of the working conditions of labourers. Funeral took place five days after his death. Now she thought: "The struggle is yet to be fought. I've succeeded in getting a promise. But it is doubtful whether the factory authorities will fulfil it or not. It is an important matter of how we have a united strength enough to force them to perform their promise. For this workers are required to have their own organization."

She began her work by marshalling her son's friends.

On the other hand, she took an active part in forming a trade union of workers themselves. She called on workers one by one far into the night, helping them to be aware of their rights and explaining the need of unity. Sometimes, she was walked off to the police station and got her ears boxed. But this could not hold in check her struggle.

She also devoted much attention to establishing contacts not only with workers but also with university and college students and other people.

The "Chonggye clothing branch of the national federation of trade unions" was thus formed.

On the day of its formation, she, filled with a surge of great emotion, could hardly sleep that night. Never before had her remaining daughter Sun Ok and son Tae Sam seen their mother in so joyful a mood as that day.

She said, half to herself:

"Tae Il, your mother won the first victory today. I mean, a trade union was formed to defend the rights of the workers. I'll never disgrace my promise with you."

(To be continued)

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